BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 3 00
" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 2.—Hoke's Division encountered the enemy's left yesterday morning, inflicting heavy loss, capturing a battery, stand of colors and a number of prisoners.

Col. Lawrence Keitt, of S. C., was severely wounded yesterday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—The following is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN, VA., June 1st:—*Secretary of War*:—There has been skirmishing along the lines to-day. Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy this forenoon and drove them to their entrenchments.

This afternoon the enemy attacked Heth and were handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades. Breckinridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about 150 prisoners.

A force of infantry are reported to have arrived at Tunstall's from the White House, extending up the York river railroad. They state that they belong to Butler's forces.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—Our forces on the South-Side attacked the Yankees this morning in their rifle pits, near Ware Bottom Church, killing a number and capturing the 107th Connecticut regiment. Our loss trifling.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—An authentic version of affairs at Ashland yesterday, represents that the enemy attacked Lee's cavalry near Hanover C. H. in the morning and pressed them back to and through Ashland. The Yankees then proceeded to tear up the Railroad, and whilst they were thus engaged, Rosser's cavalry dashed in and routed the party, capturing three hundred horses and a number of prisoners. The flying enemy were pursued nearly to the Court House.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—There was only a small force of Yankees at Ashland yesterday. Very little damage was done. The main body were attacked and defeated by Lamax.

An official dispatch from Johnston, dated New Hope 1st, says the army is in a healthy condition and in partial engagements has had great advantage.

The enemy's cavalry represented to be in a suffering condition.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 2.—It is reported that severe fighting took place in the direction of the York River Railroad this morning. *No particulars received.*

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 2.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 30th has been received.

Dispatches from Grant's army in the field are all gasconade. They say that Lee has been out-generaled.

The whole Yankee army is across the Pamunkey and moving on to Richmond.

Dispatches from Georgia unimportant. There have been many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

Gold closed at 188.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 2.—Nothing of importance done in either house of Congress to-day. The House spent some time in secret session.

The Chaplain of the 1st Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, Vaughn's Brigade, sends us a communication in reply to "Caldwell," accompanied by certificates signed by citizens, to prove that the behavior of a "detachment" of the 1st, encamped at Rock Spring Camp Ground, "had been in the main unobjectionable; that officers and soldiers have conducted themselves as gentleman, excepting in a few instances," &c., &c., We have no doubt in the world about the truth of the charges against Vaughn's Cavalry, of committing outrages in our Western counties, and we cannot surrender a couple of columns to gratify the Chaplain of the 1st regiment. If it can be shown that the Brigade have not been guilty of the outrages our correspondents have charged on them, then we will do them full and ample justice.

To the Voters of Jones County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. C.

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.
June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st 1864.

STRAW IS URGENTLY REQUIRED TO MAKE bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation. W. E. PEIRCE,
June 2-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. NO. 175.

TAE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The following severe but justly deserved censures of the imbecile body which now sits in Richmond and is known as the Confederate States Congress, are copied from the *Examiner*:

This is the day lately fixed by Congress for adjournment, but yesterday it had the grace to rescind the order and postpone the death of the session for a week longer. Let us hope that when it has yet more maturely considered its duty, the day of adjournment will be fixed at the Greek Kalends. It is gathered from the debate that the uneasiness of the members in Richmond does not arise from the overpowering sentiment which loosened the knees of Mr. Robert Acres, but the vulgar and material fact that board is dear. To the suggestion that board is dear everywhere and for all persons now, and that members of Congress are not the only citizens of this country who have to endure some pecuniary pinches at the present time, it is answered that some of them have been deprived of all income but that of members, and that they have been reduced to sell their watches to supply the means of maintaining their *status* in Richmond.

But why should that be so? If Congress was ever worth anything, at any time, it is at this time. If a government can be of any use at all to a nation, it must be chiefly useful now, and to this very nation. While this country is pouring out torrents of blood and treasure to keep its national existence, is it so stupid and mean as to be unwilling to pay for the daily bread of the men who represent, and, in fact, constitute, for the time being, that very thing, its national organization? While it sees without a groan, untold millions daily squandered by Departments and Bureaux over which imbeciles preside, can one reasonably suppose that it would grudge simply the bread and meat which could be eaten by less than a company of men, who fulfil, or rather who ought to fulfil, the most important functions of government?

This Congress is certainly a weak body. If men ever lacked moral courage, they do. Afraid to look after the treasure squandered by Executive minions, they are afraid to vote themselves their own necessary expenses. What is their pay in the gross expenditure of the Confederate States? Who would care whether it was three or six or nine thousand a year? Anything is indeed objectionable that would increase the manufacture of Confederate notes; but against the proposition to give members of Congress the rations of common soldiers during the time of their sojourn here, or even of corporals, or even of sergeants, what demagogue remains to raise the death-song?

These politicians who still compose the majority of the new Congress have never been able to learn the alphabet of the new nation and new language which came into existence three years ago. They have no thoughts but the picayune thoughts of the late Union, and no conception of any other form of political life than that represented by the stump speech and the campaign newspaper of an obsolete demagogy. By other tricks than voting against tupenny expenditurs will the love of the people and civil renown be won, now. The country will pay for a Congress—pay liberally and gladly—if, for its money, the country could buy a Congress that would stay in its place, and truly endeavor to take care of its interests and represent its feelings. Does this Congress do either? The majority thinks and feels as the rest of the country does. Has it had the courage to say what it thinks, either by speech or vote?

Truckling tools of the Executive, men with the heads of rats and the hearts of rabbits, put through whatever mad abomination in the form of a bill their owner pleases to order, over the heads of a craven majority that will not wag a finger, lest some fool or villian shall get up a hue and cry after them. Now and then one arises who speaks like a man; but, though every word he says carries conviction to every one that hears, his voice makes no echo. Listen to an hours' debate of sham Senators. The twitter of Sparrow drowns the manly protest of Orr. A cruel wrong has been done—a crazy outrage on the army and the country. He who left a fallen-flag on Lookout mountain is made Commander-in-Chief of the whole Confederate force—over the head of Lee, over the head of Beauregard, over the head of Johnston; he who surrendered the keys of Vicksburg to Grant on the 4th of July, 1863, is called to keep the keys of Richmond on the 4th of July, 1864. They are set down on the neck of Virginia, that patient ox. They are forced down the throat of the army like a nauseous draught. Yet a brainless foreigner, supported on the one hand by Noodle and the other by Doodle, can make a law to reward one of them, for his services in Tennessee, with an addition to his pay equivalent to the superiority of his rank. What they will do for the other, remains to be seen—as also what he will do for them. The same despicable clique pass without opposition a bill for nothing less than the permanent establishment of arbitrary power, in the creation of "commissioners" under the act suspending *habeas corpus*—"respectable men, with respectable salaries. Yet this Congress met under instructions, from their legitimate sovereigns, to repeal that act. Do they really intend to defy them? Will the House of Representatives—Representatives of the people as they are, if they are anything, who are afraid to vote themselves a mouthful of bread, lest the people should be angry—swallow these camels while they strain at those gnats? Ah for a little of that courage—so cheap in yonder glorious army, so dear and scarce in these halls.

REMARKS OF MR. McKAY, OF HARNETT,

The Resolutions on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus being under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER:—I shall vote for the resolutions reported by a majority of the Committee to which the subject was referred. It, sir, has been the glory of our law that whenever any right or liberty, belonging to the citizen either by statute or at common law, "some remedy had also been given for enjoying or regaining this right or liberty, when violated or taken from him." Every citizen is entitled to personal liberty, personal security and to his private property, and when deprived of them, unless by due process of law, he can have relief and redress in our courts of justice. I desire, sir, to cast my vote in favor of the resolutions, because I believe the bill suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* violates the great principles of *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights and the *habeas corpus* act, fundamental principles on which are based the liberties of the subject, and which, after a long struggle, were wrested from the crown of our English ancestors; and because I think, in some of its provisions, it violates the Constitution of the Confederate States. By the bill the privilege of the writ is suspended as to "persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War or the general officer commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, by the authority and under the control of the President." By the Constitution of the Confederate States "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." What is the meaning of that clause in the Constitution? How is it to be construed? About the power of Congress to suspend the writ in certain contingencies there can be no doubt, but can Congress clothe the President with powers not possessed by Judges of Courts, and give him the power to arrest any person without a warrant issued on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and then hold the person in custody without having the benefit of the privileges of this writ? Or has Congress the power only in the cases specified to suspend the writ as to persons arrested, under a warrant issued on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, when the persons, by such process, is brought before the judicial tribunal? Most clearly the authority applies only to persons arrested in a legal way.—Then the benefits of the writ are to be denied and the Judge is to refuse the party bail. And this view I think is sustained by the Constitution of the Confederate States, which says—"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized." And by our own bill of rights, which declares that "no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land." Sir, to adopt any other construction would be to say that Congress could authorize the President to arrest any one without warrant issued on probable cause. Under this bill any subordinate officer may arrest a man charged with the most trivial offence, and discover no cause to magistrate or judge. Festus, the Roman Governor, saith that it is unreasonable to send a prisoner and not to signify withal the crimes alleged against him. The glory of our law consists in clearly defining the time, the causes, the extent, when, wherefore and to what degree the imprisonment of the citizen may be lawful. The President has the power, under the Constitution, to arrest persons belonging to the land or naval forces or the militia when in actual service, and to have them tried under the rules and articles of war. But I think no power can be given him to arrest persons in civil life. And, sir, I have always understood that the writ could only be suspended as to persons charged with crimes against the government, or the public safety thereof—but this bill goes farther. Again, a person may be arrested, and even if he sue out his writ, on a return being made, the Judge can't go behind the return to inquire whether the person has been arrested on probable cause or not. The return is conclusive. I am opposed to the bill because it gives to the President the power to appoint officers to investigate the cases of persons arrested or detained; commissioners who are to pass on the rights of the citizen, on their guilt or innocence, instead of leaving such cases to the Courts of the Country, and because it makes the civil subordinate to the miltary power.—What the reasons were, which demanded the passage of this bill we are not apprised of, but I have always considered it the glory of our cause, that whilst we were fighting a cruel and invading foe, that the civil tribunals of the country, were to be left in the free and fearless exercise of their appropriate functions—dispensing justice alike to the humblest and the greatest. Sir, I think this bill, and the act placing all men between the ages of 17 and 50 years, destructive to the sovereignty and the rights of the States.—History proves that free nations, which have even in the midst of revolutions yielded up such rights, seldom regain them without a struggle. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that the President would intentionally abuse the powers vested in him by this bill. I believe his intentions pure and patriotic, and that his great desire is to conduct this revolution to a successful termination; but sir, he must have subordinate officers scattered throughout the land, and against this alarming doctrine of unmilited discretion in officials I desire to enter my protest. My wish and desire is that our republican form of government may be as lasting as time itself, and that in this struggle for our independence we may be successful, but I believe that both can be best attained, by encouraging our soldiers by prudent legislation, and by keeping the military in strict subordination to the civil powers.

Sir, I hear it stated that this act was intended as applicable to North Carolina. If such be the case, I think our State has been judged harshly and unjustly. No doubt we have some bad men in North Carolina, as there are in every State, but the great mass of our people are patriotic. Our State has nobly responded to every call made on her for troops, and whilst we have sent between 80 and 90 thousand soldiers to the field, they are now better clothed and equipped than any troops in the Confederacy. Whose sons have fought more gallantly during this war, in the battles of Virginia? North Carolina's loss has been greater than any of her sister States. The bones of her sons, now whitening and bleaching on the hills and in the valleys of Virginia, attest the truth of her devotion to the Confederacy. Sir, within the last few days she mourns the loss of some of her bravest and best. Sir, when the history of this struggle is written, North Carolina will occupy one of its brightest pages. I shall vote for the resolutions, because in so doing I will be performing a duty I owe to my constituents and the citizens of this State.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.—Noticing the correspondence between Gov Vance and President Davis, the Hillsboro *Recorder* says:

"We should have been pleased if we could have found in the reply of President Davis more of the spirit of conciliation—something less stern than the bold front of war. We cannot think that after the series of victories which has attended the spring campaign of all our armies, and the well-grounded hope which opens upon us that a kind Providence will still continue to favor the prowess of our troops, that repeated propositions for opening negotiations can be mistaken for a feeling of weakness on our part, or suggest any idea of yielding one iota of our claims to all our just rights as a perfectly free and independent nation. We certainly have had enough of war, and we are sure that the great mass of the people, both North and South, would hail with joy and gladness the return of peace. Why then should we neglect any opportunity of obtaining it? Because a proposition for peace was rejected last year, it need not be taken for granted that it would be this; and circumstances may be such at some time, and probably will, as to induce our enemy to accept a proposition to negotiate, when his pride would not permit him to offer it. Shall a false pride on our part be permitted unnecessarily to prolong the war even one day? We hope not."

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases of blockade goods, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on Wednesday next, June 8th, consisting of

800 yards black and fancy Cassimeres.
500 yards Trico and Black Cloths.
2000 Black and White English Prints.
100 yards Black French Morino.
312 pair Ladies white cotton Hose.
4 dozen printed cotton Hd'kfs.
6 dozen Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable goods we will offer at wholesale or retail. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 2-d6t Commission Merchants.

FOR SALE

ON SATURDAY, (4TH OF JUNE,) I WILL SELL in the town of Graham, commencing at 12 o'clock, 5 Barrels of Old Whiskey, 3 Barrels of Peach Brandy, 1 do Apple and 2 double-geared Cain Mills.
May 31-d1w*

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as th best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North-Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat-Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.
April 26-d&wtf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Govern.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Magor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE LEGATEES OF BETsey Blake, decd., to wit: Michael, Richard, Caswell, Rachel and Martha Massey, to come forward and receive their respective shares of said estate immediately, as the undersigned will not be bound for interest on the same after this date. WILLIAMSON PAGE,
June 1-1t* Executor.

Bank of Washington,
GREENSBOROUGH, May 24, 1864

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent. on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank
May 26-3taw2w* M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

WANTED

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

From the commencement of the present war to this day North Carolina has been unflagging in her devotion to the cause. We have more men in line of battle in Virginia, to-day, than any other State; we have lost more in the desperate battles that have been fought on her soil, and yet with our proud record, from Big Bethel to Spotsylvania, the heart-broken mothers, the sorrowing sisters and wives, and the aged fathers whose heads have been bowed still lower on account of the loss of their sons, are humiliated and insulted by a constant effort upon the part of those in authority and a few degenerate sons at home to impress the world that there is organized disloyalty in North Carolina.

The prompt if not cheerful manner in which our people have submitted to conscriptions, impressments, tithe taxes, seizures and even the suspension of civil law and the establishment of an absolute military rule, all attest their unwavering, unfaltering devotion to the cause; and no one who is at all acquainted with the record which her people have made for themselves in this war—the heroism of her sons upon every field and the sacrifices of her people at home—can for a moment believe that "incipient treason" lurks within her borders. The blind guides and fanatical zealots of the South, who helped the Abolition fanatics of the North bring on this war, assured the people of North Carolina that she would have the co-operation of all the slave States—that there would be no war, or if so it would soon be over, and that peace and happiness and a prosperity hitherto unknown would be their portion. All these predictions have failed, as the more discreet and intelligent of our people insisted they would; and we have had a carnival of blood extending through a period of over three years that has scarcely a parallel in history, and has shocked the moral sense of the civilized world—and yet, notwithstanding all this, North Carolina is as true to her plighted faith, to her sister States and to the cause as the needle to the pole. Why then is she singled out for persecution? Why has she been so persistently abused?

In the beginning of the struggle a regular land-slide occurred in Virginia, taking off more territory to the enemy than the State of South Carolina contains, and a population large enough for two such. We did not complain but stood firm by the side of that portion of Virginia that remained loyal. The bulk of Kentucky and Missouri never have been with us, though both States have furnished a few gallant regiments to our army; but North Carolina complained not at this, and still yielded to every demand made on her for men or other material with which to prosecute the war. Tennessee was found to be with us only in part, having furnished many regiments to fight against us, and a majority of the people in at least one-third of the territory of the State being clearly with the enemy in sympathy and action—and yet, with all the abuse heaped on her, North Carolina remained united and honored every call made on her.

Why then this clamor from Richmond? Why the abuse heaped upon our people by a few of our own sons? The answer is plain; the administration, or rather some of the individuals who administer the affairs of the government, have never been favorites with the great mass of our people; and while they are all disposed to do all in their power to prosecute the war to a successful termination, they are unwilling to be considered the partizans of men who were conspicuous in bringing it on. The people of North Carolina are as true and loyal to the Confederate government as any people in it, but they are not and never have been very enthusiastic admirers of some of those who at present administer its affairs; but if the powers that be will be just towards North Carolina they will hear no murmur of complaint from her borders.

It is well known that the sympathies of the administration at Richmond, its organs and subordinates were all against Gov. Vance and in favor of his opponent. And why for his opponent? Simply because he was the candidate of that small faction in this State, known as *original secessionists*. Richmond papers denounced Vance then and demanded the election of Col. Johnston *for the sake of the cause*; declaring that the election of the former would be hailed at the North as a Union or Lincoln triumph in this State. The fact is the whole people of this State were called upon to yield up everything in the management of the war, their internal relations and civil affairs, and all, to the few secessionists who labored to bring on a war that they never have and never will help fight. But the election came; Conservatism triumphed, Vance was elected, and the attempt of the minions of power to control the politics of a great State was thwarted. Still we continued to furnish men and treasure; our soldiers were foremost in every fight, our people were behind none in their efforts to put men in the field and subsist them; in fact everything that a patriotic, generous, confiding people could command has been poured out, free as the water that gushes from our mountain fastnesses, at the feet of the Confederate authorities; and in return for it all we are told that there is "incipient treason" in our State; and that should the time arrive when force is wanted to put it down it shall be forthcoming. Would it not be better to put down the more gigantic disaffections in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Pierpont's Kingdom first? But we do not blame the President for this tender of force to assist in coercing North Carolina as much as we do those here, who have misled him as to the sentiments of our people. Hon. E. G. Reade and Hon. W. A. Graham proclaim to Mr. Davis and the world that these people are true to the cause and loyal to the Confederacy; while *original secessionsts*, who have the Executive ear, demand the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to keep us from seceding. This is not strange, however, for having imbibed the poison of secession themselves it is not to be wondered at that they should think everybody else had been inoculated with the virus. But has our President no confidence in such statesmen as Messrs. Graham and Reade, or does he rather prefer to base his opinions and his action, in reference to North Carolina, upon the testimony of the spavined, broken down politicians who write confidential letters that they are afraid for the world or even their own neighbors to see. Is the author of the letter that went from this city, asking the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, more patriotic, more loyal, or more devoted to the cause of the South than such men as Wm. A. Graham and E G. Reade?

The people of North Carolina have done and will continue to do as much as those of any other State for the prosecution of the war and the achievement of our independence, but they demand to be left alone to manage the internal affairs of their own State in their own way—that is, they demand the right to elect such men as best suits them to represent them in Congress and to manage their affairs at home. The majority received by Gov. Vance was much larger than it would have been had it not been for the efforts of those in office, at Richmond and at home, to defeat him; and as the same influences are now at work to defeat Mr. Holden that were then used to destroy Vance, the people will vote now as they did then, for the man of their choice, and that man will be W. W. Holden. When it was determined to run Vance we thought the selection a bad one and so expressed to friends,—not that we doubted his devotion to our cause, but on account of his youth, inexperience and want of ability; but we thought with the masses that he was infinitely preferable to the corrupt set that were then reveling in the Capitol, and supported him.

Now that the administration and its organs at Richmond, and the original secessionists, here at home, have centered upon Vance as their candidate, the great Conservative party—the honest masses—have determined to elect Mr. Holden, and they will do it, unless the ballot box is overawed by the bayonet. We have known Mr. Holden twenty years; we have known him intimately, politically, socially and otherwise, and we known him to be as loyal and true to the cause of the Confederacy as Zebulon B. Vance or Jefferson Davis, and such will be the verdict of a large majority of the people of the State, in August, if left free to exercise the right of suffrage; and no one can have the impudence to accuse those who have sacrificed so much, suffered so much, in blood and treasure, of being disloyal.

North Carolina is to day what she was when the war began, and in the election of Mr. Holden she will lose none of that devotion which she has exhibited at every stage for the common cause, but with such a man at the helm her energies will be increased and her resources used to better purpose. All that the people of North Carolina ask at the hands of those in authority is that even-handed justice be meted out to them—treat them with that consideration and impartial fairness that other States that have done less, have received, and they will be content.

North Carolina was opposed to secession at first and they are opposed to it now. She never would have taken the step she did had she not been driven to it by the alternative of having to fight for or against the South, by the infamy of Lincoln's proclamation; but she wants no more secession, and if there is any one thing that her loyal masses hate and loathe above all other breathing creatures, it is an *original secessionist*. She has enough of secession and will have no more, though Gov. Vance said in his Fayetteville speech that reverses to our arms would justify it; and the charge that Mr. Holden, and his friends are in favor of seceding from the Confederacy is entirely without foundation. According to precedent the people of any State would have a right to secede at will, and it would be infamous in any power, State or Confederate, that should attempt their coercion, but the Conservative masses of North Carolina are opposed to the exercise of that right now, as they were in 1861, until it was forced upon them by Lincoln's call for troops.

No general engagement in front of Richmond yet.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

We received by the mail yesterday morning Richmond papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, from which we make lengthy extracts to show the situation around Richmond:

[From the Dispatch of Tuesday.]

All remains quiet on the Southside. An official dispatch received at the War Department yesterday states that Butler is sending troops down the river in transports. This is supposed to be for the purpose of reinforcing Grant, since there is no evidence of any intention to evacuate Bermuda Hundred.

It is stated that the enemy have felled the woods in the vicinity of Marius Gilliam's farm, in Chesterfield county, in order to command an unobstructed view of the opposite bank of James river.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Some skirmishing took place along the lines yesterday, chiefly in front of Stafford's and the old Stonewall brigade. Our casualties are reported to have been about twenty-five wounded. Some cannonading was heard during the day, the cause of which has not been ascertained.—The reports are that Grant proposes to make the White House, on the Pamunkey, his base, but the general impression is that a great battle will be fought before his preparations can be completed. It is reported that the two armies were drawn up in line of battle yesterday, and that Grant is entrenching.

Since the death of that gallant cavalier, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry in the army of Northern Virginia has been apparently without a leader. We are gratified to learn that a dashing officer has been temporarily assigned to the command of these troops, who will doubtless lead them on to fresh deeds of glory.

CAPTURE OF A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD—DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENEMY'S PLANS.

Our pickets at Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, yesterday morning captured R. B. Francis, a correspondent of the New York *World*, who was on his way to the White House, under the impression that Gen. Baldy Smith had reached that point from the Southside. He had in his possession a number of letters, and his dispatches for the *World*, which we are enabled to lay before our readers in advance of their publication in that paper. One of the letters stated that Sedgwick's corps started in the campaign with 30,000 men, and is now reduced to 12,000. The writer expresses his pleasure that Grant is now going to try a little of his strategy, after "butting" uselessly against the enemy's fortifications.

The *World's* correspondent was brought to Richmond and placed in Castle Thunder. On his arrival at that institution he sent for an officer of the prison, and told him that he was Mr. Francis, late of Gen. Grant's army; that he unfortunately ran into our picket line at Tunstall's and was captured; and that he expected to have the honor of remaining his guest for some time to come. The officer, as a matter of course, expressed his pleasure of having so "distinguished" a visitor.

The following are the dispatches to the *World*:

CHESTERFIELD, May 26.

The flank movement of the 6th corps, on the enemy's left, yesterday morning, was a complete success. They struck the Central Railroad about three miles above Saxton's Junction, drove in the pickets and destroyed eight miles of the railroad—two miles below and two miles above Noel Station. A number of prisoners were captured, and among them a woman dressed in male attire, who states that she has been in the army of Northern Virginia for three years, serving in a battery.

The 1st division of the 6th corps left its position this morning, and is now preparing and will at once carry out a new and important movement. Long before this dispatch will have reached your readers, the 1st division of the 6th corps will have crossed the Pamunkey river at Hanover Town. A large force of cavalry is in advance, accompanying the pontoon trains.

This rapid succession of flank movements is destined to accomplish great results; has hitherto been quite a success, is affecting the *morale* of the rebel army, and must soon bring us to the outlier line of the defence of Richmond.—Hanover Town is about fifteen miles from Richmond, and about the same distance from the White House, the road to which place from Hanover crosses the Richmond and York River Railroad at Tunstall's Station.

[This is the exact route taken by the luckless correspondent. His second dispatch is as follows:]

HANOVER FORD, South of Pamunkey River,
Headq'rs 1st Division 6th Corps,
May 27, 1864—12 Noon.

By an admirably executed march General Russell has succeed in placing the 1st Division of the 6th Corps on the south-side of the Pamunkey river. Leading the column, he commenced to march at 8 p. m., and with a rest of two hours for breakfast, kept his men steadily to work.—Some hours preceding the march of the column General Sheridan was ordered to reconnoitre in force—to hold the road for the advance of infantry, and accompany the pontoon train. He has accomplished this with the 1st and 2d Divisions. Two pontoon bridges are already laid at Hanover Town. The 5th corps will follow the 6th.

Hanover Town consists of some three or four old farm houses. The enemy did not defend the laying of the pontoons. A few pickets made a slight demonstration and immediately retired.

It is ascertained that Breckinridge's command is at Hanover Junction, probably ten or twelve thousand strong, and that a strong force of cavalry is at Atlee's.

Our cavalry in force, under the command of Col. Gregg, with one battery of flying artillery, made a reconnoissance this morning in the direction of the White House, which is about sixteen miles distant. They have not yet returned. It is ascertained that Gen. Smith is at the White House.

[In the following [illegible] the correspondent describes the fight at [illegible]'s Shop, on Saturday, in which he does not claim much of a victory—the Yankee loss far exceeding ours. He also makes important developments of Grant's plan of operations:]

HANOVER FERRY, South of the Pamunkey, May 28, 1864.

The 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry made a reconnoissance in force to-day. The 2d division, Gen. Gregg, encountered a strong force of the enemy's cavalry about five miles north of Hanover Court-House. It consisted of troops from South Carolina, and formed a part of Butler's command. The enemy were dismounted, and had selected a most advantageous position, under the cover of thick woods, from which it was extremely difficult to drive them or draw out. The whole of the 1st division and part of the 2d were engaged.

The regiments which were the first attacked, and which suffered the most severely, are the following: 1st brigade, 2d division—1st Massachusetts, 1st New Jersey, 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio. A partial list of casualties is enclosed. The entire number of killed and wounded will probably be about 300, and there will be amongst them a considerable number of commissioned officers.

The enemy had a number of guns and fought obstinately for four hours, but subsequently fell back about two miles.

The 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry are in line to night at our front, but will soon be relieved by infantry.

The entire army is south of the Pamunkey.—It is understood that the line to the White House will be open to-morrow. Your correspondent hoped to have been there this evening, but the column he was with was attacked, and General Gregg did not get through.

[From the Dispatch, of Wednesday.]

WAR NEWS—OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

Affairs upon the lines in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, are assuming a lively aspect. Yesterday morning the booming of heavy guns could be distinctly heard from the city, and reminded the listener of the scenes of the summer of 1862, when McClellan with his host made a stupendous but fruitless effort to reach the Capital. We give below such facts regarding the progress of events as we have been able to collect.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

There was some heavy skirmishing on Monday, in which we suffered some loss, but have reason to believe that more was inflicted upon the enemy. We are informed that a portion of Rodes' division, supported by Ramseur, was sent forward to feel the position of the enemy, and came upon them in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, in Hanover co. A fight ensued, in which the enemy were driven back some two miles or more, when our troops came upon the enemy's breastworks and fell back.

Meanwhile, Battle's and Daniel's brigades flanked the enemy's line of skirmishers, and succeeded in capturing 125 prisoners, who were received here last evening. Some of these prisoners stated that their "time was up" on Monday, and seemed to think it a hard case that they should have been captured at that interesting period.

Eight prisoners, including a captain and a quartermaster, were also brought in yesterday afternoon.—They were captured between Mechanicsville and the Pamunkey river on Monday evening. It appears that they got separated from their command, and were looking for their supply wagon, when they were taken by our cavalry.

It was reported last evening that the Yankees had burnt the railroad depot at Hanover C. H.

Large signal fires were observed on the enemy's lines on Monday night, indicating, it is supposed, some movement on their part.

Contrary to the popular expectation, no general engagement took place yesterday. The heavy firing heard in the morning gave rise to a belief that a battle was in progress, but it turned out to be skirmishing on the lines, with artillery duels at intervals. A rumor was extensively circulated during the day that Ewell had an engagement with the enemy and drove him back some three miles, capturing 500 prisoners; but of this there is no confirmation.

A wounded soldier, who came down last evening, states that he received his wound in a skirmish below Atlee's Station.

All accounts agree that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing at different points along the lines.

There is no doubt of the fact that Grant is endeavoring to make his way to the Peninsula, in order to connect with his base of supplies at the White House.

The letter of our army correspondent gives additional particulars of the situation of affairs on the lines.

OUR CASUALTIES.

Among those reported killed in Monday's fight is Lieut. Tucker Randolph, of this city, attached to Pegram's brigade. His friends, however, have grounds for hope that this is erroneous, and believe that he is wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Randolph was one of the most promising young officers in our service. His gallantry was conspicuous, and his superior officers have spoken of him in terms of the highest commendation. Should it turn out to be true that he has indeed lost his life on the field of battle, it may with truth be said that Virginia has offered no nobler sacrifice to this war than this youthful and brave officer.

We also regret to hear a report of the death of Col. Willis, of the 12th Georgia regiment, commanding Pegram's brigade. It is hoped, too, that this may prove to be erroneous. Col. Willis was a brave officer, and has participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war.

It is said that Col. Gibson, of the 49th Virginia regiment, is wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

We have thus far been unable to ascertain the number of our casualties. Some of the wounded were brought down yesterday.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Near Mechanicsville, May 31, 1864.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Gen Early was ordered to move from his entrenched position on our then right wing, and reconnoitre the enemy's position, for the purpose of determining the strength of his works and some estimate of his force. This Gen. E. proceeded to do, taking with him Rodes' and his own division. He had not proceeded far before his line of battle, consisting of Daniel's and Battle's brigades, of Rodes' division, and Pegram's brigade, of Early's division, met the enemy about one mile this side of Bethesda Church, the force of the enemy being Warren's 5th corps of Yankee infantry mainly. A severe fight ensued, and the enemy were repulsed and driven back nearly two miles, to their line of entrenchments, behind which they sought shelter, and which proving too strong for our forces, they retired to their original position, having accomplished the object for which they went forward—the result of their reconnoisance being that the enemy were strongly entrenched, in heavy force, on our right (their left.) Our losses will foot up two hundred and seventy-five wounded and as many as forty killed. Col. Willis, of the 12th Georgia, while leading Pegram's brigade, fell mortally wounded, and has since died. Col. Terrill, of the 18th Virginia, who next assumed command of it, fell mortally wounded, and his body was left in the enemy's hands when we retired from the enemy's front back to our original line.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. Their loss in prisoners foot up 130, chiefly of the fifth corps. Some few of them being heavy artillerymen from Washington city.

This morning everything on our right is comparatively quiet. There has been some heavy firing in Mahone's front, and it is said that between 3 and 4 o'clock this evening the enemy advanced with three lines of battle in Wilcox's front, but that he repulsed them with considerable slaughter of their numbers.

The enemy are evidently shifting ground towards the York River road, and Grant is doubtless awaiting Butler's presence in order to renew the butchery.

The roads are quite dry, and the weather exceedingly warm. Grant is busy fortifying and his entrenchments are in full view of our lines. X.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

It having been satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy was withdrawing his forces from Bermuda Hundred Neck, our artillery opened upon his position Monday afternoon, and was responded to briskly by the gunboats in the James. The shelling was kept up vigorously for about an hour. It is Butler's purpose to reinforce Grant by sending troops to Fortress Monroe, and thence up the York river to the White House; but it is doubtful whether the position on the South Side will be abandoned.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Information has been received that Sigel is again moving up the Valley of Virginia, and at last accounts had reached the vicinity of New Market, the scene of his late defeat by Breckinridge. Our pickets were falling back before his advance. Some apprehension was felt at Staunton, but it amounted to nothing like a panic. Doubtless the Dutch General is anxious to retrieve the reputation he lost by his late disaster, and will probably adopt the method of plundering the inhabitants in the Valley in order to do so.

THE YANKEE LETTERS.

We glean some points of interest from the private letters found upon R. B. Francis, the correspondent of the New York *World*, who was captured on Sunday at Tunstall's Station. The letters are dated the 28th of May, and the writers all agree that Grant's base of supplies is to be the White House. One, writing from Hanover Town, says—"I do not anticipate any fighting for a day or two, although we may at any time find the enemy in our front. Breckinridge, with a division of 12,000 men, is at Hanover C. H. Another—"We are now only eighteen miles from Richmond, and I have no doubt but this time we shall go into Richmond. Our losses have been terrible. We have received a great many new men."—Another grows boastful, and indulges in the favorite Yankee slang about a speedy "crushing of the rebellion," which has been constantly harped upon by Northern newspapers and correspondents from the very beginning of the war. Yet Richmond still stands, and bids defiance to the threatening foe. Says this writer:—"We are gradually tacking up on the strong hold for a final strike. Old Lee has been completely outdone, and this rebellion must soon come to an end. * * * The army of the Potomac is accomplishing, exactly what it is intended for, and if Lee attempts to hold Richmond and allow himself to be besieged, he will lose his whole army."

The only important developments in this correspondence consist in the admission of the facts that Grant it to make the White House his base of supplies, that he contemplates a siege of Richmond, and that their losses have been terrible. These, however, indicate with sufficient clearness the future plan of the campaign on the part of the Yankee army.

CAMP NEAR THE JAMES, May 29, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—I read to-day in the New York *Herald*, of the 25th inst., a letter from Governor Seymour to District Attorney Hall, of the city of New York, directing him to inquire into the seizure, by armed men, without due process of law, of the offices of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *World*, and to call to his aid, if necessary, the sheriff and his *posse*. He refers to his statement during the riot in that city last July that the citizen must be secure in his person and property against unlawful seizures and searches, and that this principle must be sustained at all hazards. He declares that such illegal proceedings are more fatal than the loss of battles, and that the commercial as well as other interests of the city depend on the maintainence of law and order. I could but compare this prompt and decisive course of Gov. Seymour with that of a Southern Executive in a similar case. I need not particularize; everybody will understand what I mean. I never had my fellings more mortified or my State pride worse wounded than when armed bands were permitted to destroy a free and independent press of my mother State, without, so far as I have heard, any measures of redress. The fredom of the press is a part of the public property of the country, and it is poor encouragement, when we profess to be battling for the cause of freedom, to see one of its strongest bulwarks thrown down by those professing to be our friends and engaged in the same cause.

All quiet in front. The enemy is in clear view of us, about two hundred yards in front, and gunboats immediately behind them in the river. The pickets seem by common consent to have stopped firing at each other. It has been reported that our gunboats would move down the James this evening, and a naval engagement is expected by some, but there is no sign of it now. Both armies have been fortifying for some days. Beauregard's army has had very little rest for a month or more past. It is conceded to be the most fatigueing campaign so far of the war.

B.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR RANAWAY.

A NEGRO GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD, BLACK, and calls herself RACHEL, came to my house about a week ago, says she is from Edenton, N. C., and belongs to James Ricks, who, on being captured by the Yankees, directed her to come to Raleigh. She also says 3 other women came with her and all got off at the Depot, and that some one told them to go to the hospital. The subscriber in whose custody the girl is lives about 6 miles from Raleigh on the Hillsboro' road and desires the owner to call and take charge of the property or enter into contract with her for the hire.

June 3 1t* MARY E. FORD.

CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR SALE At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACKING At E. A. WHITKER'S.

COTTON YARNS At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

MATCHES At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

June 3-1t*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

From the commencement of the present war to this day North Carolina has been unflagging in her loyalty to the cause. We have more men in line of battle in Virginia, to-day, than any other State; we have lost more in the desperate battles that have been fought on her soil, and yet with our people ruined, from Big Bethel to Spottsylvania, the home-brother mothers, the surviving sisters and wives, and the aged fathers whose hands have been stayed still longer on account of the loss of their sons, are humiliated and insulted by a constant effort upon the part of those in authority—until a few degenerate sons at home—to impress the world that there is organized disloyalty in North Carolina.

The manner in which our people have submitted to conscriptions, impressments, gun seizures, prisoners and even the suppression of their free and the establishment of [illegible] rule, all attest their unwavering, unfaltering devotion to the cause; and no one who is well acquainted with the record which her people have made for themselves in this war—the libations of the best blood of every child and the sacrifices of the people at home—can for a moment believe that "incipient treason" [illegible]. The blind guides and deluded workers of the South, who helped the Abolition fanatics of the North bring on this war, insisted on the people of North Carolina that she would have the co-operation of all the slave States—that there would be no war, or if so it would soon be over, and that peace and happiness and a prosperity hitherto unknown would be their portion. All these predictions have failed, as the more thinking and intelligent of our people insisted they would; and we have had a carnival of blood extending through a period of over three years that has scarcely a parallel in history, and has shocked the moral sense of the civilized world—and yet, notwithstanding all this, North Carolina is as true to her plighted faith, to her sister States and to the cause as the needle to the pole. Why then is she singled out for persecution? Why has she been so persistently abused?

In the beginning of the struggle a regular land-slide carried off Virginia, taking off more territory to the enemy than the State of South Carolina contains, and a population large enough for two such. We did not complain but stood firm by the side of that portion of Virginia that remained loyal. The bulk of Kentucky and Missouri never have been with us, though both States have furnished a few gallant regiments to our army; but North Carolina complained not at this, and still yielded to every demand made on her for men or other material with which to prosecute the war. Tennessee was found to be with us only in part, having furnished many regiments to fight against us, and a majority of the people in at least one-third of the territory of the State being clearly with the enemy in sympathy and action—and yet, with all the abuse heaped on her, North Carolina remained united and honored every call made on her.

Why then this clamor from Richmond? Why the abuse heaped upon our people by a few of our own sons? The answer is plain; the administration, or rather some of the individuals who administer the affairs of the government, have never been favorites with the great mass of our people; and while they are all disposed to do all in their power to prosecute the war to a successful termination, they are unwilling to be considered the partizans of men who were conspicuous in bringing it on. The people of North Carolina are as true and loyal to the Confederate government as any people in it, but they are not and never have been very enthusiastic admirers of some of those who at present administer its affairs; but if the powers that be will be just towards North Carolina they will hear no murmur of complaint from her borders.

It is well known that the sympathies of the administration at Richmond, its organs and subordinates were all against Gov. Vance and in favor of his opponent. And why for his opponent? Simply because he was the candidate of that small faction in this State, known as *original secessionists*. Richmond papers denounced Vance then and demanded the election of Col. Johnston *for the sake of the cause*; declaring that the election of the former would be hailed as the North as a Union or Lincoln triumph in this State. The fact is the whole people of this State were called upon to yield up everything in the management of the war, their internal relations and civil affairs, and all, to the few secessionists who followed us into a war that they never have and never will help fight. But the election came; Conservatism triumphed, Vance was elected, and the attempts of the minions of power to control the policies of a great State was thwarted. [illegible] to furnish men and treasure; our soldiers were foremost in every fight, our people were behind none in their efforts to [illegible] and relieve them; in fact, [illegible] that a gentleman, somewhere, could command his hon[illegible] as the water that gushed from our mountain fastnesses, at the foot of the Confederate authorities; and in return for it all we are told that there is "incipient treason" in our State, and that should the time arrive when force is wanted to put it down it shall be forthcoming. Would it not be better to put down the more gigantic disaffections in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Pierpont's Kingdom first? But we do not blame the President for this tender of force to assist in coercing North Carolina as much as we do those here, who have misled him as to the sentiments of our people. Hon. E. G. Reade and Hon. W. A. Graham proclaim to Mr. Davis and the world that these people are true to the cause and loyal to the Confederacy; while *original secessionists*, who have the Executive ear, demand the suspension of the habeas *corpus* to keep us from seceding. This is not strange, however, for having imbibed the poison of secession themselves it is not to be wondered at that they should think everybody else had been inoculated with the virus. But has our President no confidence in such statesmen as Messrs. Graham and Reade, or does he rather prefer to have his opinions and his action, in reference to North Carolina, upon the testimony of the spavined, broken down politicians who write confidential letters that they are afraid for the world or even their own neighbors to see. Is the author of the letter that went from this city, asking the suspension of the habeas *corpus*, more patriotic, more loyal, or more devoted to the cause of the South than such men as Wm. A. Graham and E. G. Reade?

The people of North Carolina have done and will continue to do as much as those of any other State for the prosecution of the war and the achievement of our independence, but they demand to be left alone to manage the internal affairs of their own State in their own way—that is, they demand the right to elect such men as best suits them to represent them in Congress and to manage their affairs at home. The majority received by Gov. Vance was much larger than it would have been had it not been for the efforts of those in office, at Richmond and at home, to defeat him; and as the same influences are now at work to defeat Mr. Holden that were then used to destroy Vance, the people will vote now as they did then, for the man of their choice, and that man will be W. W. Holden. When it was determined to run Vance we thought the selection a bad one and so expressed to friends,—but that we doubted his devotion to our cause, but on account of his youth, inexperience and want of ability; but we thought with the masses that he was infinitely preferable to the corrupt set that were then reveling in the Capitol, and supported him.

Now that the administration and its organs at Richmond, and the original secessionists, here at home, have centered upon Vance as their candidate, the great Conservative party—the honest masses—have determined to elect Mr. Holden, and they will do it, unless the ballot box is overawed by the bayonet. We have known Mr. Holden twenty years; we have known him intimately, politically, socially and otherwise, and we known him to be as loyal and true to the cause of the Confederacy as Zebulon B. Vance or Jefferson Davis, and such will be the verdict of a large majority of the people of the State, in August, if left free to exercise the right of suffrage; and no one can have the impudence to accuse those who have sacrificed so much, suffered so much, in blood and treasure, of being disloyal.

North Carolina is to day what she was when the war began, and in the election of Mr. Holden she will lose none of that devotion which she has exhibited at every stage for the common cause, but with such a man at the helm her energies will be increased and her resources used to better purpose. All that the people of North Carolina ask at the hands of those in authority is that even-handed justice be meted out to them—treat them with that consideration and impartial fairness that other States that have done less, have received, and they will be content.

North Carolina was opposed to secession at first and they are opposed to it now. She never would have taken the step she did had she not been driven to it by the alternative of having to fight for or against the South, by the infamy of Lincoln's proclamation; but she wants no more secession, and if there is any one thing that her loyal masses hate and loathe above all other breathing creatures, it is an *original secessionist*. She has enough of secession and will have no more, though Gov. Vance said in his Fayetteville speech that reverses to our arms would justify it; and the charge that Mr. Holden, and his friends are in favor of seceding from the Confederacy is entirely without foundation. According to precedent the people of any State would have a right to secede at will, and it would be infamous in any power, State or Confederate, that should attempt their coercion, but the Conservative masses of North Carolina are opposed to the exercise of that right now, as they were in 1861, until it was forced upon them by Lincoln's call for troops.

No general engagement in front of Richmond yet.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

We received by the mail yesterday morning Richmond papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, from which we make lengthy extracts to show the situation around Richmond:

[From the Dispatch of Tuesday.]

All remains quiet on the Southside. An official dispatch received at the War Department yesterday stated that Butler is sending troops down the river in transports. This is supposed to be for the purpose of reinforcing Grant, since there is no evidence of any intention to evacuate Bermuda Hundred.

It is stated that the enemy have felled the woods in the vicinity of Marion Gillian's farm, in Chesterfield county, in order to command an unobstructed view of the opposite bank of James river.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Some skirmishing took place along the lines yesterday, chiefly in front of Stuart's and the old Stonewall brigade. Our casualties are reported to have been about twenty-five wounded. Some cannonading was heard during the day, the cause of which has not been ascertained.—The reports are that Grant proposes to make the White House, on the Pamunkey, his base, but the general impression is that a great battle will be fought before his preparations can be completed. It is reported that the two armies were drawn up in line of battle yesterday, and that Grant is entrenching.

Since the death of that gallant cavalier, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry in the army of Northern Virginia has been apparently without a leader. We are gratified to learn that a dashing officer has been temporarily assigned to the command of these troops, who will doubtless lead them on to fresh deeds of glory.

CAPTURE OF A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD—DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENEMY'S PLANS.

Our pickets at Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, yesterday morning captured R. B. Francis, a correspondent of the New York *World*, who was on his way to the White House, under the impression that Gen. Baldy Smith had reached that point from the Southside. He had in his possession a number of letters, and his dispatches for the *World*, which we are enabled to lay before our readers in advance of their publication in that paper. One of the letters stated that Sedgwick's corps started in the campaign with 30,000 men, and is now reduced to 12,000. The writer expresses his pleasure that Grant is now going to try a little of his strategy, after "butting" uselessly against the enemy's fortifications.

The *World's* correspondent was brought to Richmond and placed in Castle Thunder. On his arrival at that institution he sent for an officer of the prison, and told him that he was Mr. Francis, late of Gen. Grant's army; that he unfortunately ran into our picket line at Tunstall's and was captured; and that he expected to have the honor of remaining his guest for some time to come. The officer, as a matter of course, expressed his pleasure of having so "distinguished" a visitor.

The following are the dispatches to the *World*:

CHESTERFIELD, May 26.

The flank movement of the 6th corps, on the enemy's left, yesterday morning, was a complete success. They struck the Central Railroad about three miles above Saxton's Junction, drove in the pickets and destroyed eight miles of the railroad—two miles below and two miles above Noel Station. A number of prisoners were captured, and among them a woman dressed in male attire, who states that she has been in the army of Northern Virginia for three years, serving in a battery.

The 1st division of the 6th corps left its position this morning, and is now preparing and will at once carry out a new and important movement. Long before this dispatch will have reached your readers, the 1st division of the 6th corps will have crossed the Pamunkey river at Hanover Town. A large force of cavalry is in advance, accompanying the pontoon trains.

This rapid succession of flank movements is destined to accomplish great results; has hitherto been quite a success, is affecting the *morale* of the rebel army, and must soon bring us to the outer line of the defenses of Richmond.—Hanover Town is about fifteen miles from Richmond, and about the same distance from the White House, the road to which place from Hanover crosses the Richmond and York River Railroad at Tunstall's Station.

[This is the exact route taken by the luckless correspondent. His second dispatch is as follows:]

HANOVER FORD, South of Pamunkey River, }
Headq'rs 1st Division 6th Corps, }
May 27, 1864—12 Noon. }

By an admirably executed march General Russell has succeed in placing the 1st Division of the 6th Corps on the south side of the Pamunkey river. Leading the column, he commenced to march at 8 p. m., and with a rest of two hours for breakfast, kept his men steadily to work.—Some hours preceding the march of the column General Sheridan was ordered to reconnoitre in force—to hold the road for the advance of infantry, and accompany the pontoon train. He has accomplished this with the 1st and 2d Divisions. Two pontoon bridges are already laid at Hanover Town. The 5th corps will follow the 6th.

Hanover Town consists of some three or four old farm houses. The enemy did not defend the laying of the pontoons. A few pickets made a slight demonstration and immediately retired.

It is ascertained that Breckinridge's command is at Hanover Junction, probably ten or twelve thousand strong, and that a strong force of cavalry is at Atlee's.

Our cavalry in force, under the command of Col. Gregg, with one battery of flying artillery, made a reconnoissance this morning in the direction of the White House, which is about sixteen miles distant. They have not yet returned. It is ascertained that Gen. Smith is at the White House.

[In the following dispatch the correspondent describes the fight at Haw's Shop, on Saturday, in which he does not claim much of a victory—the Yankee loss far exceeding ours. He also makes important developments of Grant's plan of operations:]

HANOVER FORD, }
South of the Pamunkey, }
May 28, 1864. }

The 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry made a reconnoissance in force to-day. The 2d division, Gen. Gregg, supported by the brigade of the enemy's cavalry about the line of the road to Hanover Court-House. It consisted of troops from South Carolina, [illegible] portion of Butler's command. The enemy were dislodged, and had selected a most advantageous position, under the cover of thick woods, from which it was extremely difficult to drive them or draw out. The whole of the 1st division and part of the 2d were engaged.

The regiments which were the first attacked, and which suffered the most severely, are the following: 1st brigade, 2d division—1st Massachusetts, 1st New Jersey, 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio. A correct list of casualties is enclosed. The entire number of killed and wounded will probably be about 200, and there will be amongst them a considerable number of commissioned officers.

The enemy had a number of guns and fought obstinately for four hours, but subsequently fell back about two miles.

The 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry are all here to night at our front, but will soon be relieved by infantry.

The entire army is south of the Pamunkey.—It is understood that the line to the White House will be open to-morrow. Your correspondent hoped to have been there this evening, but the column he was with was stretched, and General Gregg did not get through.

[From the Dispatch, of Wednesday.]

WAR NEWS—OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

Affairs upon the lines in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, are assuming a lively aspect. Yesterday morning the booming of heavy guns could be distinctly heard from the city, and reminded the listener of the scenes of the summer of 1862, when McClellan with his host made a stupendous but feeble effort to reach the Capital. We give below such facts regarding the progress of events as we have been able to collect.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

There was some heavy skirmishing on Monday, in which we suffered some loss, but have reason to believe that more was inflicted upon the enemy. We are informed that a portion of Rodes' division, supported by Ramseur, was sent forward to feel the position of the enemy, and came upon them in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, in Hanover co. A fight ensued, in which the enemy were driven back some two miles or more, when our troops came upon the enemy's breastworks and fell back.

Meanwhile, Hoke's and Daniel's brigades flanked the enemy's line of skirmishers, and succeeded in capturing 125 prisoners, who were received here last evening. Some of these prisoners stated that their "time was up" on Monday, and could not think it a hard case that they should be captured at this interesting period.

Eight prisoners, including a captain and a quartermaster, were also brought in yesterday afternoon.—They were captured between Mechanicsville and the Pamunkey river on Monday evening. It appears that they got separated from their command, and were looking for their supply wagon, when they were taken by our cavalry.

It was reported last evening that the Yankees had burnt the railroad depot at Hanover C. H.

Large signal fires were observed on the enemy's lines on Monday night, indicating, it is supposed, some movement on their part.

Contrary to the popular expectation, no general engagement took place yesterday. The heavy firing heard in the morning gave rise to a belief that a battle was in progress, but it turned out to be skirmishing on the lines, with artillery duels at intervals. A rumor was extensively circulated during the day that Ewell had an engagement with the enemy and drove him back some three miles, capturing 500 prisoners; but of this there is no confirmation.

A wounded soldier, who came down last evening, states that he received his wound in a skirmish below Atlee's Station.

All accounts agree that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing at different points along the lines.

There is no doubt of the fact that Grant is endeavoring to make his way to the Peninsula, in order to connect with his base of supplies at the White House.

The letter of our army correspondent gives additional particulars of the situation of affairs on the lines.

OUR CASUALTIES.

Among those reported killed in Monday's fight is Lieut. Tucker Randolph, of this city, attached to Pegram's brigade. His friends, however, have grounds for hope that this is erroneous, and believe that he is wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Randolph was one of the most promising young officers in our service. His gallantry was conspicuous, and his superior officers have spoken of him in terms of the highest commendation. Should it turn out to be true that he has indeed lost his life on the field of battle, it may with truth be said that Virginia has offered no nobler sacrifice to this war than this youthful and brave officer.

We also regret to hear a report of the death of Col. Willis, of the 12th Georgia regiment, commanding Pegram's brigade. It is hoped, too, that this may prove to be erroneous. Col. Willis was a brave officer, and has participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war.

It is said that Col. Gibson, of the 49th Virginia regiment, is wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

We have thus far been unable to ascertain the number of our casualties. Some of the wounded were brought down yesterday.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
Near Mechanicsville, May 31, 1864. }

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Gen Early was ordered to move from his entrenched position on our then right wing, and reconnoitre the enemy's position, for the purpose of determining the strength of his works and some estimate of his force. This Gen. E. proceeded to do, taking with him Rodes' and his own division. He had not proceeded far before his line of battle, consisting of Daniel's and Battle's brigades, of Rodes' division, and Pegram's brigade, of Early's division, met the enemy about one mile this side of Bethesda Church, the force of the enemy being Warren's 5th corps of Yankee infantry mainly. A severe fight ensued, and the enemy were repulsed and driven back nearly two miles, to their line of entrenchments, behind which they sought shelter, and which proving too strong for our forces, they retired to their original position, having accomplished the object for which they went forward—the result of their reconnoissance being that the enemy were strongly entrenched, in heavy force, on our right (their left.) Our losses will foot up two hundred and seventy-five wounded and as many as forty killed. Col. Willis, of the 12th Georgia, while leading Pegram's brigade, fell mortally wounded, and has since died. Col. Terrill, of the 13th Virginia, who next assumed command of it, fell mortally wounded, and his body was left in the enemy's hands when we retired from the enemy's front back to our original line.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. Their loss in prisoners foot up 150, chiefly of the 5th corps. Some few of them being heavy artillerymen from Washington city.

This morning everything on our right is comparatively quiet. There has been some heavy firing in [illegible] and it is said this afternoon 3 and 4 o'clock this evening the enemy advanced with three lines of battle in Wilcox's front, upon which he opened them with considerable shooting of their artillery.

The enemy are evidently shifting ground towards the York River road, and Grant is doubtless awaiting Butler's presence in order to renew the butchery.

The roads are quite dry, and the weather exceedingly warm. Grant is busily fortifying and his entrenchments are in full view of our lines.

X.

It having been ascertained that the enemy was withdrawing from the front of Hanover Court-House, and other points on the line held by the garrison in the Valley, the cavalry was kept up vigorously for about 48 hours. It is Hunter's purpose to reinforce Grant by sending troops to Fortress Monroe, and thence up the York river to the White House; but it is doubtful whether the railroad to the South side will be abandoned.

Information has been received that Hunt is again moving up the Valley of Virginia, and at last accounts had reached the vicinity of New Market, the scene of his late defeat by Breckinridge. Our pickets were falling back before the advance. Some apprehension was felt in Staunton that it intended to nothing less a game. Doubtless the Dutch General is anxious to retrieve the impression he left by his late disaster, and will probably adopt the method of plundering the inhabitants in the Valley in order to do so.

THE YANKEE RETREAT.

We glean again points of interest from the private letters found upon R. B. Francis, the correspondent of the New York *World*, who was captured on Sunday at Tunstall's Station. The letters are dated the 26th of May, and the writer all agrees that Grant's base of supplies is to be the White House. One, writing from Hanover Town, says:—"I do not anticipate any fighting for a day or two, although we may at any time find the enemy in our front. Breckinridge, with a division of 12,000 men, is at Hanover C. H. Another—"We are now only eighteen miles from Richmond, and I have no doubt but this time we shall go into Richmond. Our lines have been terrific. We have received a great many new men."—Another grows sensible, and indulges in the favorite Yankee slang about a speedy "smashing of the rebellion," which has been constantly harped upon by Northern newspapers and correspondents from the very beginning of the war. But Richmond still stands, and adds defiance to the threatening foe. Hear this writer:—"We are gradually tightening upon the strong hold for a final strike. Old Lee has been completely outflanked, and this rebellion must soon come to an end. * * * The army of the Potomac is accomplishing, exactly what it is intended for, and if Lee attempts to hold Richmond and allow himself to be besieged, he will lose his whole army."

The only important developments, in this correspondence consist in the admission of the fact that Grant is to make the White House his base of operations, that he contemplates a siege of Richmond, and that their losses have been terrific. These, however, indicate with sufficient clearness the future plan of the campaign on the part of the Yankee army.

CAMP NEAR THE JAMES, }
May 29, 1864. }

MR. BROWN:—I read to-day in the New York *Herald*, of the 25th inst., a letter from Governor Seymour to District Attorney Hall, of the city of New York, directing him to inquire into the seizure, by armed men, without due process of law, of the offices of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *World*, and to call to his aid, if necessary, the sheriff and his posse. He refers to his statement during the riot in that city last July that the citizen must be secure in his person and property against unlawful seizures and searches, and that this principle must be sustained at all hazards. He declares that such illegal proceedings are more fatal than the loss of battles, and that the commercial as well as other interests of the city depend on the maintenance of law and order. I could but compare this prompt and decisive course of Gov. Seymour with that of a Southern Executive in a similar case. I need not particularize; everybody will understand what I mean. I never had my feelings more mortified or my State pride more wounded than when armed bands were permitted to destroy a free and independent press of my native State, without, so far as I have heard, any measures of redress. The freedom of the press is a part of the public property of the country, and it is poor encouragement, when we profess to be battling for the cause of freedom, to see one of its strongest bulwarks thrown down by those professing to be our friends and engaged in the same cause.

All quiet in front. The enemy is in clear view of us, about two hundred yards in front, and gunboats immediately behind them in the river. The pickets seem by common consent to have stopped firing at each other. It has been reported that our gunboats would move down the James this evening, and a naval engagement is expected by some, but there is no sign of it now. Both armies have been fortifying for some days. Beauregard's army has had very little rest for a month or more past. It is conceded to be the most fatiguing campaign so far of the war.

B.

Granville County.—C. E. E. TAYLOR for the Senate, C. L. JAS. E. ANIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.

June 3-3tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the coming election.

June 3-4tw1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR RANAWAY.

A NEGRO GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD, BLACK, and calls herself RACHEL, came to my house about a week ago, says she is from Edenton, N. C., and belongs to James Blake who, on being captured by the Yankees, directed her to come to Raleigh. She also says 3 other women came with her and all got off at the Depot, and that some one told them to go to the hospital. The subscriber is anxious to carry the girl to where about 6 miles from Raleigh on the Hillsboro' road and desires the owner to call and take charge of the property or enter into contract with him for the hire.

June 3 3t* MARY E. FORD.

CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR SALE At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACKING At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

COTTON YARNS At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

MATCHES At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

June 3-1t*